



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

munity unity and a more conscientious effort toward mutual understanding, and pave the way for more efficient and effective expression of the vital interest and deliberate will of the people of America to prevent preventable disease, eliminate unnecessary poverty, diminish the need for correction, and place the remaining correctional agencies on a rational and effective basis.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STUDY OF PRISON CONDITIONS

WILEY B. SANDERS

AT THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, held in Greensboro in March, 1922, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed "to make a careful study of state, county, and municipal prisons, prison camps, prison farms, and care of prisoners, throughout the state." In order to enlist the sympathetic support and coöperation of representative citizens from all sections of North Carolina, the original committee, consisting of five members with Dr. J. F. Steiner of the University School of Public Welfare as chairman, appointed a Citizens' Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation. The response of the Citizens' Committee was prompt and enthusiastic.

In June an executive secretary of the Conference was appointed to help outline a state-wide program of prison study, and to put this program into operation. Accordingly, the Citizens' Committee was divided into seventeen special committees, to study the various problems of prison administration with a view to legislative changes. A one-day conference of the Citizens' Committee is being planned for the last week in November, at which time the chairmen of the special committees will make their reports and recommendations. On the basis of these reports bills embodying proposed changes in existing statutes will be drawn and presented to the next general assembly for enactment. The following topics will be presented and discussed at this meeting:

1. The Administration of Criminal Justice in North Carolina.
2. A System of Classification of Prisoners Through a Receiving Station, Including Provisions for Separate Treatment of the Different Classes.
3. Juvenile Courts and Probation.
4. Provision for the Treatment of the Youthful Offender Between the Ages of Seventeen and Twenty-One.

5. Provision for the Treatment of the Woman Offender.
6. Provision for the Treatment of the Negro Offender.
7. Provision for the Treatment of the Criminal Insane.
8. The Administration of the State Prison and State Prison Farm.
9. Prison Industries.
10. Compensation of Prisoners.
11. Selection of Officers of the State Prison System on the Basis of Fitness and Training Irrespective of Political Affiliations.
12. County Jails and City Prisons.
13. County Road Camps and Work-houses.
14. Better Administration of Parole, Including Extension of Parole to County Prisoners and More Adequate Provision for Supervising Paroled Men.
15. Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners.
16. The English System of Penal Treatment.
17. The Illinois System of Penal Treatment.

Meanwhile, the executive secretary and the field agent of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are visiting every county jail and county convict camp in the state. A hasty preliminary examination of several jails and road camps has shown the existence of grave abuses, as well as obsolete methods. It is hoped that as a result of this prison survey and the work of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation, the way may be paved for some needed changes in the care and treatment of the delinquent classes.

THE TENNESSEE STATE CONFERENCE

R. F. HUDSON

IT IS THE PURPOSE of the officers of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work to make the Conference spirit, the Conference influence, the Conference program, function the entire year. Necessarily, the year's activity centers around the annual meeting. The social workers of the State have made the annual meetings in Tennessee a real event, and one of far-reaching influence.

In the past it has been the policy of the Conference to conduct district meetings throughout the State—one day sessions in the different sections of the State. At the district meetings there are brought together the social workers of that particular community, together with men and women associated with all state-wide agencies, both public and private. In this manner many people unable to attend the annual meetings have

opportunity of hearing of the work over the State, of learning much of the "ways and means" of making contact with these agencies. At each of the district meetings some outstanding speaker has presented an inspirational address. For the year 1922-23, it is the purpose of the officers to continue this policy and hold as many meetings as possible.

The Conference has always been interested in social legislation in the State. The Tennessee legislature convenes in January, and the Conference will name a committee subject to the call of any committee of either the House or Senate, to confer with them concerning any social legislation. The thought is that this committee will not of itself propose legislation, but will stand ready at all times to consider any bill presented, pointing out the dangers and emphasizing the good that may be expected. The personnel of the committee will be composed of social workers, professional men, representatives of women's clubs and civic clubs.

Arrangements have just been completed whereby Dr. Edward T. Devine will come to the State for four institutes, in the four larger cities. The institutes will continue for five days in each city. The Conference desires to reach not only social workers but business men, members of boards of directors, official representatives from civic clubs, women's clubs. This part of the educational program of the Conference is entirely new. Dr. Devine will discuss such subjects as "What is Social Work?"—"Where Does It Come From?"—"Problems of Income"—"Poverty"—"Are we creating a Poverty Class?"—"Problems of Health"—"Hospitals and Health Centers"—"Problems of Crime"—"The Bad Aspects of Our Present Penal System"—"How to Deal with a Crime Wave"—"The Relation Between Social Work and Social Progress"—"What can Social Work Contribute to the General Welfare?" It is confidently expected that through this channel we shall reach a very large number of members of boards and public officials, who in a very large measure determine the policies of our existing agencies.

The annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Memphis, April 10-13. Memphis social workers are planning to make this meeting a real event in conference history. It is planned to have a joint meeting of the civic clubs of Memphis, which event will be a regular session of the

conference; also the state-wide women's clubs, such as Federation of Women's clubs, Parent-Teacher's Associations, W.C.T.U., Business and Professional Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, will hold a joint meeting, bringing together not only the officers of the state-wide agencies but many representatives both local and from over the State to hear some outstanding address on some subject vital to the life of the State and of social work. This, too, will be a part of the annual meeting.

It is the wish of the officers and members of the Executive Committee that the year's work of the Conference be continuous, that we seek for sound principles, that we bend every energy toward making the Conference a real influence throughout the entire State.

REORGANIZATION PLAN OF THE MICHIGAN STATE CONFERENCE

GRACE CONE

THE COMMITTEE appointed to recommend a form of organization and procedure for the Michigan State Conference of Social Work has submitted the following report:

1. At present, the Conference has no by-laws so far as the committee's examination of the records reveals. The traditions of the organization delegate managerial authority to the Executive Committee.

2. In 1919, at Traverse City, there was adopted as the organic law of the Conference, a report entitled: "Recommendations of the Committee on Policy and Organization." This report visualized a splendid state-wide program, involving the creation in each county of a committee consisting of the resident State Conference members. In 1920, at St. Joseph, a Conference resolution deplored the fact that the program as adopted was almost entirely inoperative, and urged action in accord therewith. Despite this, nothing has been done to develop the program of work as outlined. Your committee is convinced that the scheme, imaginative and valuable as it is, is unworkable with the Conference organized on a volunteer basis. Such a program constitutes a splendid challenge to our State Conference to budget our needs, provide liberal financial support, employ a high-grade, trained social worker as executive, and begin to transmute rhetoric into